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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster II. Sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for 2007 for eight special political missions grouped under the thematic cluster of sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, which emanate from the decisions of the Security Council.

It is recalled that, in its report on the estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended, inter alia, that thought should be given to reorganizing the future reports on budget proposals for special political missions in order to present them in clusters, on the basis of thematic or regional considerations.

The present report takes into account the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the presentation of reports of special political missions and includes the 2007 budget proposals for eight special political missions.

The estimated requirements for 2007 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $20,532,200.

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Financial overview

The estimated requirements for 2007 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $20,532,200 and requirements by mission are detailed below.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		1 January-31 December 2006		Variance	Requirements for 2007		
		Appropriations	Expenditures	Savings (deficit)	Total requirements	Net requirements	Non-recurrent requirements
	Mission	1	2	3=(1-2)	4	5=(4-3)	6
1	Monitoring Group on Somalia	1 626.6	1 001.3	625.3	1 186.1	560.8	19.6
2	Panel of Experts on Liberia	1 469.6	1 288.2	181.4	1 318.7	1 137.3	—
3	Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire	700.7	956.8	(256.1)	1 223.6	1 479.7	—
4	Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 477.9	1 290.7	187.2	1 423.5	1 236.3	—
5	Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 725.7	1 272.5	453.2	1 823.6	1 370.4	4.8
6	Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	3 453.3	3 552.0	(98.7)	3 648.8	3 747.5	36.9
7	Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	2 181.7	2 017.9	163.8	2 189.1	2 025.3	—
8	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	7 475.5	7 205.9	269.6	7 718.8	7 449.2	—
	Total requirements	**20 111.0**	**18 585.3**	**1 525.7**	**20 532.2**	**19 006.5**	**61.3**

1. Monitoring Group on Somalia

($1,186,100)

Background, mandate and objective

1.1. The Monitoring Group on Somalia was established on 22 January 2004 (see S/2004/73) pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1519 (2003) of 16 December 2003, as a successor arrangement to the Panel of Experts on Somalia, after the Council's consideration of the latter's report of 4 November 2003 (S/2003/1035). The Group was re-established pursuant to Council resolutions 1558 (2004) of 17 August 2004 for six months, 1587 (2005) of 15 March 2005 for six months, and 1630 (2005) of 14 October 2005 for another six months. The latest mandate of the Group is contained in Council resolution 1676 (2006) of 10 May 2006, by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Group for another six months. The Group submitted four reports to the Council

through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 concerning Somalia (S/2004/604, S/2005/153, S/2005/625 and S/2006/229).

1.2. The Monitoring Group, composed of four experts, monitors violations of measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992. The Group reports to the Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992).

1.3. By its resolution 1676 (2006), the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992), to re-establish within 30 days from the date of the adoption of the resolution, and for a period of six months, the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1558 (2004), with the following mandate:

(a) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a)-(c) of resolution 1587 (2005);

(b) To continue to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generate revenues used to commit arms embargo violations;

(c) To continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations;

(d) To continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities who violate the measures implemented by Member States in accordance with resolution 733 (1992), inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deemed appropriate;

(e) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts (S/2003/223 and S/2003/1035) appointed pursuant to resolutions 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002 and 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003, and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group (S/2004/604, S/2005/153, S/2005/625 and S/2006/229) appointed pursuant to resolutions 1519 (2003), 1558 (2004), 1587 (2005) and 1630 (2005);

(f) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo;

(g) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region could be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo;

(h) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within 90 days from its establishment;

(i) To submit, for the Security Council's consideration, through the Committee, a final report covering all the tasks set out above, no later than 15 days prior to the termination of the Monitoring Group's mandate.

1.4. In a letter dated 22 May 2006 to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/313), the Secretary-General informed the Council that the Group had been re-established for a period of six months.

1.5. The Monitoring Group is based in Nairobi with offices at the United Nations Office at Nairobi. It shares its administrative and logistical support, especially for

making travel arrangements, including obtaining visas and security clearance, and other administrative backup with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, which allows the Monitoring Group to follow up quickly on investigative leads.

1.6. During 2006, the activities of the Monitoring Group included: (a) travel to areas of concern in Kenya, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen; (b) meetings with senior government officials in the region and representatives of the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and diplomatic missions; (c) maintaining contact with knowledgeable key individuals from Somali civil society; (d) maintaining contact with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; (e) meetings with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and staff of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia; (f) meetings with representatives of regional offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and (g) informing the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Council resolution 751 (1992) about its activities on a biweekly basis as well as through a midterm briefing and final report (S/2006/229).

1.7. The current mandate of the Monitoring Group will expire on 3 December 2006. After consideration of the Group's final report to be submitted to the Security Council, it is anticipated that its mandate will be renewed or extended beyond December 2006.

1.8. In 2007, for which the projected requirements are outlined in the present report, it is anticipated that the Monitoring Group will continue to monitor the implementation of the measures ("arms embargo") in accordance with the Security Council mandate. It is anticipated that extensive field work will be conducted and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) will be informed of its activities on a biweekly basis. The continuation of oral midterm briefings is also anticipated, as well as submission of its final report as required by the Council, which will set forth a detailed account of its investigations and policy options to address violations of measures. The primary role of the Monitoring Group will be to collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Council, to monitor and make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken.

1.9. In carrying out its mandate, the Group cooperates with similar groups established by the Security Council and seeks the assistance of agencies and regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as the African Union, the League of Arab States, IGAD, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Interpol and the World Customs Organization, and works closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia.

1.10. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Monitoring Group are presented below.

Objective: To stop and prevent all delivery of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
The Security Council being in a position to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations and to take more informed decisions related to the arms embargo	Availability to the Security Council Committee on Somalia and the Council of up-to-date and accurate information regarding implementation of the arms embargo by States *Performance measure*: Reports with up-to-date and accurate information containing findings and recommendations 2005: 2 reports Estimate 2006: 2 reports Target 2007: 2 reports

Outputs

- Recommendations and assessments of progress made by States regarding violations of the arms embargo
- Refined/updated information on the draft list of violators of the arms embargo
- Recommendations, by working closely with the Security Council Committee, on additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo
- Reports to the Security Council, through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

External factors

1.11. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that: (a) States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Group; and (b) the Group's investigations are unhindered.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January–31 December 2006		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2007 (10 months)*		
Category of expenditure	*Appropriations (12 months)*	*Expenditures (10 months of actual operation)*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*
	1	*2*	*3=(1-2*	*4*	*5=(4-3)*	*6*
Civilian personnel costs	104.8	53.9	50.9	115.3	64.4	—
Operational costs	1 521.8	947.4	574.4	1 070.8	496.4	19.6
Total requirements	**1 626.6**	**1 001.3**	**625.3**	**1 186.1**	**560.8**	**19.6**

1.12 In anticipation that the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia will be extended or renewed beyond December 2006 and that the Group would then operate for a comparable period as in 2006, the estimated requirements relating to the Group for 10 months in 2007 amount to $1,186,100 net ($1,208,300 gross).

1.13 That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of two positions (one General Service (Other level) and one General Service (Local level)), which provide administrative support to the Group ($115,300), fees ($556,200) and official travel ($361,100) of the four members of the Group and a consultant, and other operational and logistical support requirements ($153,500).

1.14 Of that amount, $625,300 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2006. Thus the overall requirements for the Monitoring Group for 2007, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $560,800 net ($583,000 gross).

2. Panel of Experts on Liberia

($1,318,700)

Background, mandate and objective

2.1. The Panel of Experts on Liberia was initially established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001 to carry out the functions mandated in paragraph 19 of that resolution. It was subsequently extended/re-established by Council resolutions 1395 (2002) of 27 February 2002 for five weeks, 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002 for three months, 1458 (2003) of 28 January 2003 for another three months, 1478 (2003) of 6 May 2003 for five months, 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003 for a period of five months, 1549 (2004) of 17 June 2004 for six months, 1579 (2004) of 21 December 2004 for six months, 1607 (2005) of 21 June 2005 for six months, 1647 (2005) of 20 December 2005 for six months and 1689 (2006) of 20 June 2006 for another six months until December 2006. The Panel submitted several reports to the Council (S/2001/1015, S/2002/470, S/2002/1115, S/2003/498, S/2003/779, S/2003/937 and Add.1, S/2004/396 and Corr.1, S/2004/752, S/2005/176, S/2005/360, S/2005/745, and S/2006/379).

2.2. Explanation of the latest mandate of the Panel, extended by Security Council resolution 1689 (2006), is contained in Council resolution 1647 (2005), by which the Council mandated the Panel of Experts to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States in order to investigate and compile a report on the implementation and any violations of the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003), including any information relevant to the designation by the Committee of the individuals described in paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1521 (2003) and the individuals and entities described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004) of 12 March 2004, and including the various sources of financing, such as from natural resources, of the illicit trade of arms;

(b) To assess the impact and effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004);

(c) To assess the progress made towards meeting the conditions for lifting the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003);

(d) To assess the humanitarian and socio-economic impact of the measures imposed by paragraphs 2, 4, 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003);

(e) To report to the Council through the Committee by 7 June 2006 on all the issues listed in the paragraph and to provide informal updates to the Committee as appropriate before that date, especially on progress towards meeting the conditions for lifting the measures imposed by paragraphs 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003);

(f) To cooperate with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that established on Côte d'Ivoire by resolution 1643 (2005) of 15 December 2005, and with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

2.3. During 2006, the activities of the Panel included extensive field work in Liberia and interaction with government officials, international partners of Liberia and civil society. Multiple visits were also undertaken to the timber- and diamond-producing areas of Liberia to investigate any possible violations of the measures imposed by the Council and to assess progress made towards meeting the conditions for lifting sanctions. As part of the Panel's assessment of the socio-economic and humanitarian impact of the measures, one panel member visited selected donor countries in Europe to discuss trends in the provision of international assistance in the light of reforms in governance related to the lifting of sanctions.

2.4. While the Panel of Experts on Liberia was re-established by Security Council resolution 1689 (2006), a significant number of reviews are due in the course of the remainder of 2006 that will determine the future composition of the Panel in 2007. The Council is expected to review the timber and diamond sanctions and it is anticipated that, following the review of the sanctions, it will extend the mandate of the Panel beyond December 2006.

2.5. In 2007, for which the projected requirements are outlined below, it is anticipated that the Panel will continue to collect information on implementation by States of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council, to gauge progress made towards the goal of the Council of lifting those measures, to assess the socio-economic and humanitarian impact of the measures and to undertake analysis and make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken.

2.6. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts cooperates with similar groups established by the Security Council, in particular the Group of Experts concerning Côte d'Ivoire. It also cooperates with and seeks the assistance of United Nations entities, international financial institutions and regional and intergovernmental organizations such as the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), ICAO and Interpol. It also works closely with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Liberia and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in the exercise of its mandate.

2.7. The Panel of Experts undertakes most of its work in Liberia and thus benefits from synergies made possible by the presence of UNMIL, which assists the Panel by providing office space and information and communication technology equipment, arranging for ground and helicopter transportation and security when needed and for other administrative arrangements, thus enhancing the ability of the Panel to

conduct field work essential to its mandate and to quickly follow up on investigative leads. The Panel also benefits from substantive political briefings from UNMIL, as well as interaction with UNMIL staff in the military, environmental and other fields.

2.8. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Panel of Experts are presented below.

Objective: To improve the effectiveness of the relevant sanctions measures and to gauge progress made towards the Council's goals of lifting those measures.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
The Security Council being in a position to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations, to take more informed decisions related to the sanctions and to fine-tune its measures to avoid harmful effects on non-sanctioned groups	Availability to the Liberia Committee and the Security Council of up-to-date and accurate information regarding implementation of the sanctions by States, as well as information on progress made in meeting the Council's benchmarks for the lifting of sanctions *Performance measures*: Reports with up-to-date and accurate information containing findings and recommendations 2005: 3 reports (including 1 interim report) Estimate 2006: 2 reports Target 2007: 2 reports

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation or violation of the Security Council's relevant sanctions measures
- Assessment of progress made towards the goals described in Council resolution 1521 (2003) concerning the peace process as well as the diamond and timber sectors
- Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of the freezing of assets imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004)
- Assessment of the socio-economic and humanitarian impact of the measures imposed by resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1532 (2004)
- Reports to the Security Council, through its Committee on Liberia

External factors

2.9. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States complied with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperated with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the Panel's investigations were not hindered.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2006		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2007 (10 months)*		
	Appropriations (12 months)	*Expenditures (10 months of actual operation)*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*
Category of expenditure	*1*	*2*	*3=(1-2)*	*4*	*5=(4-3)*	*6*
Operational costs	1 469.6	1 288.2	181.4	1 318.7	1 137.3	—
Total requirements	**1 469.6**	**1 288.2**	**181.4**	**1 318.7**	**1 137.3**	—

2.10. In anticipation that the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia will be extended or renewed beyond December 2006 and that it would operate for a comparable period as in 2006, the estimated requirements relating to the Panel for 10 months in 2007 amount to $1,318,700 net ($1,323,600 gross).

2.11. That amount would provide for the continuation of services of the five members of the Panel and 10 work/months of specialized expertise not otherwise available to the Panel of Experts, including their travel ($1,243,100), general temporary assistance for engaging two local assistants who would assist the humanitarian expert in his assessment of the socio-economic and humanitarian impact of the sanctions by travelling to remote areas and conducting interviews with the local population and making observations on the state of infrastructure related to the humanitarian situation ($26,200), and other operational costs, such as communications, transportation and miscellaneous supplies and services ($49,400).

2.12. Of that amount, $181,400 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2006. Thus the overall requirements for the Panel for 2007, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $1,137,300 net ($1,142,200 gross).

3. Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire

($1,223,600)

Background, mandate and objective

3.1. The Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1584 (2005) of 1 February 2005 and consisted of three members for a period of six months. By its resolution 1632 (2005) of 18 October 2005, the Council extended the mandate of the Group until 15 December 2005. Following submission by the Group of a written update report on 29 November 2005 (later published as S/2006/204), by its resolution 1643 (2005) of 15 December 2005, the Council decided to re-establish the Group, consisting of five members with expertise on arms, diamonds, finance, customs and civil aviation, for a period of six months. By its resolution 1708 (2006) of 14 September 2006, the Council extended the mandate of the Group until 15 December 2006. It is anticipated that the Council will extend the mandate of the Group beyond December 2006 and into 2007 after its

consideration of the written update requested of the Group in resolution 1708 (2006).

3.2. The mandate of the Group as contained in resolution 1643 (2005) is as follows:

(a) To exchange information with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces in the context of their monitoring mandate set out in paragraphs 2 and 12 of resolution 1609 (2005) of 24 June 2005;

(b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere, in cooperation with the Governments of those countries, on flows of arms and related materiel, on provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities, on networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, and on the sources of financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire, for purchases of arms and related materiel and activities;

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of States, in particular those in the region, to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);

(d) To seek further information regarding the action taken by States with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);

(e) To report to the Security Council in writing within 90 days of its establishment, through the Committee, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), with recommendations in that regard;

(f) To keep the Committee regularly updated on its activities;

(g) To provide the Committee in its reports with evidence of any violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);

(h) To cooperate with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that established on Liberia by resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1579 (2004);

(i) To monitor the implementation of the individual measures set out in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004).

3.3. During 2006, the activities of the Group centred on investigating a number of cases to establish if violations of Security Council sanctions had occurred. As a result of its investigations, the Group concluded that no gross violations of the sanctions had occurred, although Côte d'Ivoire's ports, airports and land borders were easy to penetrate and vulnerable. The Group observed that there were plentiful supplies of arms in Côte d'Ivoire, making imports of large shipments of weapons unnecessary.

3.4. In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts exchanges information with UNOCI and the French forces. It cooperates with similar groups established by the Security Council, in particular the Panel of Experts on Liberia. The Group also seeks information from banks and other private financial institutions to verify

implementation of the financial restrictions imposed by resolution 1572 (2004). In the field, the Group also benefits from logistic support from UNDP offices. It also cooperates with and seeks the assistance of agencies, and regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as ECOWAS, the African Union, the League of Arab States, IGAD, ICAO, IMO, Interpol and the World Customs Organization. It also works closely with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Côte d'Ivoire.

3.5. When in Côte d'Ivoire, the Group benefits from synergies resulting from its interaction with UNOCI, which provides the Group with essential administrative support, including in the areas of security, transportation and office space.

3.6. In 2007, the Group's main role will continue to be to collect information on implementation by States of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council and to consider ways of improving the capabilities of States to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004).

3.7. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Group of Experts are presented below.

Objective: To improve the effectiveness of the relevant sanctions measures (arms embargo, travel ban on and freezing of assets of designated individuals) and to gauge progress made towards lifting those measures.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
The Security Council being in a position to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations and to take more informed decisions related to the sanctions measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004)	Availability to the Côte d'Ivoire Committee and the Security Council of up-to-date and accurate information regarding implementation of the sanctions by States *Performance measures*: Reports with up-to-date and accurate information containing findings and recommendations 2005: 2 reports Estimate 2006: 3 reports Target 2007: 3 reports

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation or violation of the Security Council's relevant sanctions measures
- Assessment of progress made towards the full implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements
- Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004)
- Reports to the Security Council, through the Côte d'Ivoire Committee

External factors

3.8. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States complied with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperated with the Group of Experts, and that the Group's investigations were unhindered.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2006		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2007 (9.5 months)*		
	Appropriations (8 months)	*Expenditures (9.5 months of actual operation)*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*
Category of expenditure	*1*	*2*	*3=(1-2)*	*4*	*5=(4-3)*	*6*
Civilian personnel costs	—	—	—	113.7	113.7	—
Operational costs	700.7	956.8	(256.1)	1 109.9	1 366.0	—
Total requirements	**700.7**	**956.8**	**(256.1)**	**1 223.6**	**1 479.7**	**—**

3.9. By the end of 2006, the Group is expected to have operated for a period of nine and a half months during 2006. In anticipation that the mandate of the Group will be extended or renewed beyond December 2006 and into 2007 and that the Group would operate for a similar period of time in 2007, the estimated requirements relating to the Group for 9.5 months in 2007 amount to $1,223,600 net ($1,238,600 gross).

3.10. That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for a position of political affairs officer (P-3), which would provide substantive backstopping and support to the Group for a period of 9.5 months ($113,700), fees ($538,300) and official travel ($473,700) of the five members of the Group and consultants, official travel ($77,400) and other operational and logistical support requirements ($20,500).

3.11. It is recalled that an amount of $700,700 was appropriated for the Group, which then comprised three members, for a period of eight months in 2006. Subsequently, the membership of the Group was expanded from three to five members pursuant to Security Council resolution 1643 (2005). Consequently, the overall expenditures of the Group for 2006 are expected to exceed the appropriation by $256,100. Taking that shortfall into account, the overall requirements of the Group for 9.5 months in 2007 amount to $1,479,700 net ($1,494,700 gross).

4. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

($1,423,500)

Background, mandate and objective

4.1. By paragraph 10 of its resolution 1533 (2004) of 12 March 2004, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to create, within 30 days of the date of adoption of that resolution, and for a period expiring on 28 July 2004, a Group of

Experts consisting of no more than four members. Having considered the report of the Group of Experts of 15 July 2004 (S/2004/551), the Council, in its resolution 1552 (2004) of 27 July 2004, requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Group for a period expiring on 31 January 2005 to carry out the mandate contained in resolution 1533 (2004). The re-established Group submitted its final report for that period on 25 January 2005 (S/2005/30). By paragraph 21 of its resolution 1596 (2005) of 18 April 2005, the Security Council re-established the Group for a period expiring on 31 July 2005, with the addition of a fifth expert for financial issues. By resolution 1616 (2005) of 29 July 2005, the Council decided to re-establish the Group for a period expiring on 31 January 2006, to continue fulfilling its mandate as defined in resolutions 1533 (2004) and 1596 (2005). The Group submitted its final report for that mandate period on 26 January 2006 (S/2006/53). By its resolution 1654 (2006) of 31 January 2006, the Council again re-established the Group for a period expiring on 31 July 2006. Following the submission of the Group's final report on 18 July 2006 (S/2006/525), the Council further extended its mandate by resolution 1698 (2006) of 31 July 2006 for a period expiring on 31 July 2007 and allowing for the possibility of appointing new members as necessary in consultation with the Committee.

4.2. The mandate of the Group of Experts as reflected in resolution 1698 (2006) requests the Group to continue fulfilling its mandate as defined in resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005) and 1649 (2005) of 21 December 2005, to update regularly the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) on its work and to report to the Council in writing, through the Committee, by 20 December 2006 and again before 10 July 2007. It is recalled that, by its resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1616 (2005) and 1649 (2005), the Council had mandated the Group of Experts:

(a) To examine and analyse information gathered by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) in the context of its monitoring mandate;

(b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, countries of the region and, as necessary, in other countries, in cooperation with the Governments of those countries, flows of arms and related materiel, as well as networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) of 28 July 2003;

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of States interested, in particular those of the region, to that ensure the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) are effectively implemented;

(d) To report to the Council in writing, through the Committee, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) and on the implementation of the measures set forth in paragraphs 1, 6, 10, 13 and 15 of resolution 1596 (2005), with recommendations in that regard, including information on the sources of financing, such as from natural resources, which are funding the illicit trade of arms;

(e) To keep the Committee frequently updated on its activities;

(f) To exchange with MONUC, as appropriate, information that might be of use in the fulfilment of its monitoring mandate as described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1533 (2004);

(g) To provide the Committee in its reports with a list, with supporting evidence, of those found to have violated the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) and those found to have supported them in such activities for possible future measures by the Council;

(h) Within its capabilities and without prejudice to the execution of the other tasks in its mandate, to assist the Committee in the designation of the leaders referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1649 (2005).

4.3. In its resolution 1698 (2006), the Security Council also requested the Group of Experts, in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of neighbouring States, the World Bank, MONUC and private sector actors:

(a) To include in its report to be submitted by 20 December 2006 further recommendations based on paragraphs 158 and 159 of its report dated 18 July 2006, on feasible and effective measures the Council might impose to prevent the illegal exploitation of natural resources to finance armed groups and militias in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through a certificate of origin regime;

(b) To include in the above-mentioned report an assessment of the relative importance of the exploitation of natural resources to the armed groups as compared with other sources of income.

4.4. In paragraph 17 of its resolution 1698 (2006), the Council further requested its working group on children in armed conflict, the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for children in armed conflict, as well as the Group of Experts, within its capabilities and without prejudice to the execution of the other tasks in its mandate, to assist the Committee in the designation of the individuals referred to in paragraph 13 of the resolution by making any useful information known without delay to the Committee.

4.5. During 2006, the activities of the Group focused its arms trafficking investigations on three levels: internationally from arms-producing countries; regionally from the Great Lakes region; and domestically from within the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group determined that the failings in the establishment, management and sharing of arms inventories in the country were factors that facilitated illegal appropriations or diversions. The Group also focused its efforts on identifying transport operators involved in the illicit air transport of arms and ammunition and on understanding the workings of such transport in order to make recommendations aimed at curbing violations of the embargo.

4.6. In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts works closely with MONUC, which was assigned by the Council in its resolutions 1493 (2003), 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005) and 1698 (2006) to play a crucial role in the implementation of the arms embargo, in particular its monitoring, enforcement and information exchange. The Group also cooperates with and seeks the assistance of agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as the African Union, the League of Arab States, IGAD, ICAO, IMO, Interpol and the World Customs Organization. It also works closely with the Secretary-General's Special Representative in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

4.7. Aside from substantive collaboration with MONUC, the Group of Experts benefits from administrative synergies with MONUC, as it assists the Group with ground transport, travel arrangements and armed escort for special field missions. Cost-sharing is achieved in the areas of security and office space.

4.8. In 2007, for which the projected requirements are outlined below, it is anticipated that the main tasks of the Group of Experts will be to collect information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council, to investigate and analyse information regarding flows of arms and operation of networks in violation of the Council's relevant arms embargo and to make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken.

4.9. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Group of Experts are presented below.

Objective: To stop and prevent the supply of arms and any related materiel or assistance to armed groups operating in North and South Kivu and in Ituri and to groups not party to the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed in Pretoria on 17 December 2002.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
The Security Council being in a position to take follow-up actions and to take more informed decisions related to measures aimed at achieving compliance with resolutions 1493 (2003), 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1649 (2005) and 1698 (2006)	Availability to the Security Council Committee on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Council itself of up-to-date and accurate information regarding sanctions violations and on implementation measures undertaken by States *Performance measures*: Reports with up-to-date and accurate information 2005: 2 reports Estimate 2006: 2 reports Target 2007: 2 reports and 2 updates as required by the Security Council

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation or violation of the Council's relevant sanctions measures
- Recommendations on how States might improve implementation of the arms embargo, travel restrictions and freezing of assets
- Reports to the Security Council, through the relevant Council Committee

External factors

4.10. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States complied with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperated with the Group of Experts, and provided that the Group's investigations were not hindered.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2006		Variance	Requirements for 2007 (9.5 months)		
	Appropriations (10 months)	Expenditures (9.5 months of actual operation)	Savings (deficit)	Total requirements	Net requirements	Non-recurrent requirements
Category of expenditure	1	2	3=(1-2)	4	5=(4-3)	6
Civilian personnel costs	95.0	83.8	11.2	85.0	73.8	—
Operational costs	1 382.9	1 206.9	176.0	1 338.5	1 162.5	—
Total requirements	**1 477.9**	**1 290.7**	**187.2**	**1 423.5**	**1 236.3**	—

4.11. During 2006, the Group of Experts will have operated approximately 9.5 months. In anticipation that the mandate of the Group will be extended or renewed beyond July 2007 and that the Group would operate for a comparable period as in 2006, the estimated requirements relating to the Group for 9.5 months in 2007 amount to $1,423,500 net ($1,438,500 gross).

4.12. The resources requested would provide for staffing costs of one political affairs officer position (P-3) ($85,000), fees of the five members of the Group as well as two consultants for an aggregate of 18 work/months of specialized services ($615,600), their travel ($630,700), official travel of staff ($61,000) and other operational costs such as local transportation, communications and miscellaneous supplies and services ($31,200).

4.13. Of that amount, $187,200 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2006. Thus the overall requirements for the Panel for 2007, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $1,236,300 net ($1,251,300 gross).

5. Panel of Experts on the Sudan

($1,823,600)

Background, mandate and objective

5.1. The Panel of Experts on the Sudan was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005, by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint for a period of six months a panel comprised of four members to be based in Addis Ababa, which would operate under the direction of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Council resolution 1591 (2005) and carry out the tasks assigned in paragraph 3 (b) of the resolution. Subsequently, the mandate of the Panel was extended by resolution 1651 (2005) of 21 December 2005 until 29 March 2006, by resolution 1665 (2006) of 29 March 2006 until 29 September 2006, and by resolution 1713 (2006) of 29 September 2006 until 29 September 2007.

5.2. In resolution 1591 (2005) the Security Council mandated the Panel to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To assist the Committee in monitoring implementation of the measures in paragraphs 3 (d), 3 (e) and 7 of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004, and to make recommendations to the Committee on actions the Council might want to consider;

(b) To provide a midterm briefing on its work to the Committee, an interim report no later than 90 days after adoption of the resolution and a final report to be submitted no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate to the Council through the Committee with its findings and recommendations;

(c) To coordinate its activities as appropriate with ongoing operations of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS).

5.3. During 2006, the activities of the Panel included extensive field work in the Sudan, including multiple visits to Darfur, and interactions with government officials, AMIS, international staff from a number of different organizations working in Darfur, interested Member States and civil society. In pursuance of its mandate, the Panel also travelled to States of the region (Chad and Eritrea) for meetings with government officials and other stakeholders. The Panel prepared three reports (S/2006/65, S/2006/250 and S/2006/795) and interacted with the Security Council Committee concerning the Sudan on a regular basis.

5.4. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel seeks the cooperation and assistance of government authorities, diplomatic missions, bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society, the private sector, media, as well as other relevant parties in the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Sudan. It also seeks the cooperation and assistance of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS).

5.5. The Panel is based in Addis Ababa, where it benefits from synergies made possible through co-location at the Economic Commission for Africa, which assists the Panel by providing office space and the use of information and communications technology equipment, securing ground transportation and making arrangements for travel, including obtaining visas and security clearance, and for other administrative arrangements, thus enhancing the ability of the Panel to follow up quickly on investigative leads. The Panel is also mandated by the Security Council to travel regularly to El Fasher and other areas in the Sudan. During the periods when it is in the Sudan, the Panel receives substantive political briefings from UNMIS. In addition, UNMIS assists the Panel with essential administrative support while it is in the Sudan, including in the areas of security, transportation and office space.

5.6. By the end of September 2006, the Panel had completed approximately 15 months of operation. After its consideration of the latest report of the Panel (S/2006/795), by its resolution 1713 (2006), the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel until 29 September 2007 and also decided to add a fifth member to it.

5.7. In 2007, for which the projected requirements are outlined below, it is anticipated that the Panel's primary role will continue to be to collect information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council and possible violations, to make recommendations to the Committee on future action the Council may wish to consider and to coordinate its activities with the ongoing

operations of AMIS and possibly a larger United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Sudan.

5.8 The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Panel of Experts are presented below.

Objective: To facilitate a reduction in armed conflict in the Sudan by monitoring the implementation of and making recommendations on improving measures aimed at limiting the flow of arms to the states of North, South and West Darfur (Sudan) and restricting the movement and activities of individuals who constitute a threat to the peace process or who commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
The Security Council being in a position to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations of measures and to take more informed decisions related to the measures and to fine-tune its measures	Availability to the Sudan Committee and the Security Council of up-to-date and accurate information regarding implementation of measures by States
	Performance measures: Reports with up-to-date and accurate information containing findings and recommendations
	2005: 1 report
	Estimate 2006: 2 reports
	Target 2007: 2 reports

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation or violation of the Council's relevant sanctions measures
- Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of the travel ban and freezing of assets imposed by paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005)
- Recommendations on how States might improve implementation of the Council's relevant arms embargo
- Reports to the Security Council, through the Sudan Committee

External factors

5.9 The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States complied with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperated with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, and provided that the Panel's investigations were not hindered by adverse security situations.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2006		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2007 (10 months)*		
	Appropriation (12 months)	*Expenditures (10 months of actual operation)*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*
Category of expenditure	*1*	*2*	*3=(1-2)*	*4*	*5=(4-3)*	*6*
Civilian personnel costs	330.9	198.4	132.5	276.3	143.8	—
Operational costs	1 394.8	1 074.1	320.7	1 547.3	1 226.6	4.8
Total requirements	**1 725.7**	**1 272.5**	**453.2**	**1 823.6**	**1 370.4**	**4.8**

5.10. In anticipation that the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan will be extended or renewed beyond September 2006 and into 2007 and that it would operate for a comparable period as in 2006, the estimated requirements relating to the Panel for 10 months in 2007 amount to $1,823,600 net ($1,862,500 gross).

5.11. That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of three positions (one P-4, one P-3 and one General Service (Local level)), to provide administrative support to the Panel members ($276,300), fees ($706,200) and official travel ($689,800) of the members of the Panel and the senior investigative consultant, and other operational and logistical support requirements ($151,300).

5.12. Of that amount, $453,200 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2006. Thus the overall requirements for the Panel for 2007, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $1,370,400 net ($1,409,300 gross).

6. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

($3,648,800)

Background, mandate and objective

6.1. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team was established on 15 March 2004 pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) of 30 January 2004, as a successor arrangement to the Monitoring Group established pursuant to Council resolution 1363 (2001) of 30 July 2001 and extended by resolutions 1390 (2002) of 16 January 2002 and 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003. The Monitoring Team, composed of eight experts and based in New York, assists the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999 in the fulfilment of its mandate.

6.2. The Committee was initially established to oversee implementation by States of the measures imposed with respect to members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with

them, in areas of the freezing of financial assets, prevention of the entry into or the transit through their territories, as well as the prevention of direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer of arms and related material. In its resolution 1617 (2005) of 29 July 2005, the Security Council reaffirmed the mandate of the Committee as strengthened by resolution 1526 (2004) to include a central role in assessing information for the Council's review regarding effective implementation of the measures, as well as in recommending improvements to them.

6.3. To support the Committee, and with a view to improving the implementation of the measures set out in its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, 1390 (2002), 1526 (2004) and 1617 (2005), the Security Council, by its resolution 1617 (2005), requested the Secretary-General to extend the Monitoring Team under the direction of the Committee for a period of 17 months. In annex I to resolution 1617 (2005), the Monitoring Team is assigned the following responsibilities:

(a) To collate, assess, monitor and report on and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, to pursue case studies, as appropriate, and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Committee;

(b) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its approval and review, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities envisaged in order to fulfil its responsibilities, including proposed travel, based on close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate in order to avoid duplication and reinforce synergies;

(c) To submit, in writing, three comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee, the first by 31 January 2006 the second by 31 July 2006 and the third by 10 December 2006, on implementation by States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 1617 (2005), including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures, as well as reporting on listing, delisting and exemptions pursuant to resolution 1452 (2002);

(d) To analyse reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1455 (2003), the checklists submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1617 (2005) and other information submitted by Member States to the Committee as instructed by it;

(e) To work closely and share information with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Group of Experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004 to identify areas of convergence and to help facilitate concrete coordination among the three Committees;

(f) To develop a plan to assist the Committee with addressing non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 1617 (2005);

(g) To present to the Committee recommendations that could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 1617 (2005) and in preparing proposed additions to the consolidated list;

(h) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;

(i) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the consolidated list, as instructed by the Committee;

(j) To study and report to the Committee on the changing nature of the threat of Al-Qaida and the Taliban and the best measures to confront it;

(k) To consult with Member States, including regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account comments from Member States, especially regarding any issues that might be contained in the Monitoring Team's reports referred to in subparagraph (c) above;

(l) To report to the Committee, on a regular basis or when the Committee so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on its work, including its visits to Member States and its activities;

(m) To assist the Committee in preparing oral and written assessments to the Council, in particular the analytical summaries referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 1617 (2005);

(n) Any other responsibility identified by the Committee.

6.4. In carrying out its work and in preparing its reports, the Monitoring Team seeks cooperation and assistance from government authorities and relevant international and regional organizations. It also interacts closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate established pursuant to resolution 1535 (2004) of 26 March 2004 and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts. In 2006, the Monitoring Team strengthened its cooperative arrangements with Interpol. The heightened level of cooperation with other international and regional organizations, such as ICAO and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) has further improved information-sharing and allowed the Monitoring Team to further rationalize its travel programme. The Monitoring Team regularly shares information and experience gained through regional meetings of intelligence and security agencies with the Security Council Committee. The cooperative arrangements introduced by the Team are highly valued by the Committee.

6.5. In its resolution 1617 (2005), the Security Council mandated the Monitoring Team to submit three comprehensive reports to the Committee; two such reports have already been submitted (S/2006/154 and S/2006/750).

6.6. The current mandate of the Monitoring Team will expire at the end of 2006. The Security Council is expected to extend its mandate beyond the end of 2006 after consideration of the reports submitted to it pursuant to resolution 1617 (2005).

6.7. In 2007, it is anticipated that the Monitoring Team will continue to operate under the direction of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and carry out the tasks entrusted to it as specified above or as may be revis.d by the Council at the end of the current mandate. Its primary role is to collect and analyse information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Council and to make recommendations for consideration by the Committee on action to be taken and by the Council on how to further improve the current sanctions regime.

6.8. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Monitoring Team are presented below.

Objective: To prevent terrorist activities perpetrated by individuals or entities belonging to or associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002) and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions	(a) Broader engagement by Member States with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and the Monitoring Team *Performance measures*: Increased number of States reporting to the Committee or the Monitoring Team on compliance issues 2005: 42 States Estimate 2006: 60 States Target 2007: 60 States
(b) Improved support provided by the Monitoring Team to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and, and through the Committee, to the Security Council	(b) (i) Adoption by the Security Council of an increased number of recommendations formulated by the Monitoring Team to improve the sanctions regime *Performance measures*: 2005: 8 recommendations Estimate 2006: additional 6 recommendations Target 2007: additional 6 recommendations (ii) Broader engagement of regional organizations with the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) *Performance measures*: 2005: 9 regional organizations Estimate 2006: additional 3 regional organizations Target 2007: additional 3 regional organizations

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council Committee, including specific case studies, related to the implementation of or non-compliance with the Council's relevant resolutions
- Checklists submitted by Member States pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1617 (2005)
- Recommendations on improvements to the measures and their implementation
- Analysis of compliance by States through reports submitted by Member States pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1455 (2003) and through checklists submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1617 (2005)

External factors

6.9. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States complied with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperated with the Monitoring Team, and provided that its investigations were not hindered by adverse political and security situations.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2006		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2007*		
	Appropriation	*Expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*
Category of expenditure	*1*	*2*	*3=(1-2)*	*4*	*5=(4-3)*	*6*
Civilian personnel costs	1 125.0	765.2	359.8	1 137.7	777.9	—
Operational costs	2 328.3	2 786.8	(458.5)	2 511.1	2 969.6	36.9
Total requirements	**3 453.3**	**3 552.0**	**(98.7)**	**3 648.8**	**3 747.5**	**36.9**

6.10. In anticipation that the mandate of the Monitoring Team will be extended or renewed beyond the end of 2006 and into 2007, the estimated requirements relating to the Team for 2007 amount to $3,648,800 net ($3,866,400 gross).

6.11. That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 10 positions (1 P-5, 4 P-3 and 5 General Service (Other level)) to provide research and administrative support to the Monitoring Team ($1,137,700), fees ($1,357,900) and official travel ($437,400) of the eight members of the Team, official travel of the Committee and staff ($272,900) and other operational and logistical support requirements ($442,900).

6.12. It is recalled that an amount of $3,453,300 was appropriated for the Monitoring Team for 2006. As a result of the non-renewal of the lease of space in the Chrysler Building, the Team was relocated from the Chrysler Building to Uganda House in July 2006. Consequently, the overall expenditures of the Team, especially those relating to the alteration and adaptation of office space in Uganda House, are expected to exceed the appropriation by $98,700. Taking that shortfall into account, the overall requirements of the Team for 2007 amount to $3,747,500 net ($3,965,100 gross).

7. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction

($2,189,100)

Background, mandate and objective

7.1. By its resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council decided to establish, for a period of two years, a Committee of the Council, consisting of all members of the Council, which would report to it on the implementation of the provisions of the

resolution; also decided that all States should refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempted to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery; and called upon States to present a first report to the Committee no later than six months from the adoption of the resolution on steps they had taken or intended to take to implement the resolution.

7.2. In accordance with the guidelines for the conduct of its work adopted in 2004, the Committee receives and examines the national reports of Member States on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). To that end, eight experts were recruited to assist the Committee in its examination of the reports. When the examination of national reports is complete, the Committee will embark on the next stage of its work, which is to monitor and facilitate efforts undertaken by Member States to implement resolution 1540 (2004). As recognized by the Council in paragraph 7 of resolution 1540 (2004), some States may require assistance in implementing the resolution and States that are in a position to do so have been invited to offer assistance in response to specific requests. A list of States that have requested or offered assistance in the implementation of the resolution has been produced to facilitate this.

7.3. In April 2006, the Security Council, by its resolution 1673 (2006) of 27 April 2006, extended the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) for two years. The Committee decided to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), specifically through a programme of work that included the compilation of information on the status of States' implementation of all aspects of the resolution — outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation.

7.4. The Chairman of the 1540 Committee and the experts have participated in various conferences, seminars and workshops to report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and to focus on further action needed from States to that end. The Chairman of the Committee addressed the Second World Conference of Speakers of Parliaments, held in New York in September 2005. It was the first occasion to reach out to leaders of national legislations to inform them about resolution 1540 (2004) and to seek their support in its implementation by incorporating its provisions into legislation. The Chairman of the 1540 Committee also made a presentation at the Forum for Security Cooperation of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in Vienna in November 2006.

7.5. During 2005 and 2006, the Committee has continued to interact and cooperate, as appropriate, with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations in order to facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

7.6. Furthermore, the 1540 Committee is cooperating closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Al-Qaida/Taliban Sanctions Committee (1267 Committee) in areas of common concern, as envisaged in Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) of 8 October 2004 and in the statement by the President of the Council of 25 April 2005 (S/PRST/2005/16). Information and ideas are shared regularly between the three Committees on a range of issues. For example, they consider the issues of improving reporting and late submission in a coordinated manner. The 1540 Committee is making use of country visits by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the 1267 Committee in order to raise the issue of reporting on resolution 1540 (2004). Experts of the 1540 Committee attended a

meeting of the Caribbean Community in Guyana at the invitation of the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, as well as the Pacific Islands Working Group on Counter-Terrorism in Auckland, New Zealand.

7.7. On 27 April 2006, the Chairman of the 1540 Committee presented to the Security Council a report on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) including findings, conclusions and recommendations for furthering the implementation process as well as for enabling States to continue fulfilling their requirements under the resolution (S/2006/257).

7.8. In parallel to its substantive work, the Committee also undertook outreach activities to assist States that had not yet submitted a national report in order to explain the provisions of the resolution and to offer assistance. Those efforts will be intensified in the latter part of 2006 and in 2007 and may also include cooperation with international and regional organizations as well as other subsidiary organs of the Security Council. Furthermore, the Chairman of the 1540 Committee briefed the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Group of Asian States and the Group of African States on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

7.9. The Committee has continued to update its website, which now includes all national reports received so far, the Committee's programme of work and other working documents, statements of the Chairman to the Security Council and a list of offers by States of technical assistance. As at July 2006, the Committee had received 132 national reports from Member States and one organization. Eighty-four Member States had submitted additional information in their second reports.

7.10. In May 2006, on the decision by the 1540 Committee, a legislative database related to States' implementation of the provisions of resolution 1540 (2004) was launched on its official website. The database contains links to public sources of relevant information about national legislative and other regulatory measures of the States that have submitted reports to the Committee on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). In doing so, the Committee aimed at promoting and facilitating the exchange of information on States' implementation efforts.

7.11. The mandate of the 1540 Committee will expire on 27 April 2008, as indicated in resolution 1673 (2006). The Committee is required to submit to the Council a report on compliance with resolution 1540 (2004) through the achievement of the implementation of its requirements. The Council will at that time determine if the mandate is to be extended and, if so, for how long and under what conditions.

7.12. In supporting the 1540 Committee, the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat collaborates closely with the Department of Political Affairs, especially its Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch. The Department for Disarmament Affairs has benefited from the institutional knowledge and experience of the Department of Political Affairs in how highly specialized experts could be identified to meet the requirement for consultants from a broad geographical spectrum. Collaboration has also taken place in how to identify and equip office accommodation, and in the provision of logistical support. The two departments also collaborate on preparations for meetings of the Committee as well as the subcommittees.

7.13. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Committee are presented below.

Objective: To prevent non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, and effective multilateral cooperation in addressing that threat.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Compliance with the reporting requirements of resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006) by Member States	(a) Increase in total number of reports submitted by Member States on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006) *Performance measures*: 2005: 124 reports Estimate 2006: 132 reports Target 2007: 155 reports
(b) Improvement in the capacity of Member States to implement the requirements and obligations of the resolution	(b) (i) Enhanced legislation in Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006) *Performance measures*: 2005: No entries in the legislative database Estimate 2006: 124 entries in the legislative database Target 2007: 130 entries in the legislative database (ii) Increased activities with countries and regions to promote implementation and compliance with the resolution *Performance measures*: 2005: 1 meeting Estimate 2006: 3 meetings Target 2007: 6 meetings (iii) Detailed and additional information on national efforts to implement the resolution *Performance measures*: 2005: 42 reports Estimate 2006: 84 reports Target 2007: 100 reports

Outputs

- Matrices and examination processes of national reports to the 1540 Committee
- Committee website
- Substantive servicing of meetings of the Committee
- Reports of the Chairman of Committee to the Security Council
- Legislative database of information on national legislative efforts to implement the resolution
- Assistance to States regarding legislation regulations and control measures
- Outreach activities
- Database of specific information on national efforts to implement the resolution

External factors

7.14 The objective would be achieved on the assumption that the political environment was supportive of the Committee's efforts; that Member States implemented the requirements and responded to the invitations and obligations of the resolutions and further recommendations from the Committee; and that national institutions were supportive of the measures contained in resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006).

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2006		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2007*		
	Appropriation	*Expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*
Category of expenditure	*1*	*2*	*3=(1-2)*	*4*	*5=(4-3)*	*6*
Civilian personnel costs	344.2	572.3	(228.1)	598.6	826.7	—
Operational costs	1 837.5	1 445.6	391.9	1 590.5	1 198.6	—
Total requirements	**2 181.7**	**2 017.9**	**163.8**	**2 189.1**	**2 025.3**	—

7.15 The estimated requirements relating to Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) amount to $2,189,100 net ($2,283,900 gross). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of three positions (two P-3 and one General Service (Local level), as well as one of the eight experts ($598,600); fees of the remaining seven experts ($1,264,800); travel of experts ($82,600); official travel of the Chairman and/or the members of the Committee to represent the Committee at meetings related to the mandate of the Committee ($57,700), as well as for travel of committee members and staff to conduct outreach activities ($32,700); and other operational and logistical support requirements ($152,700).

7.16. Of that amount, $163,800 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2006. Thus the overall requirements relating to support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) for 2007, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $2,025,300 net ($2,120,100 gross).

8. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

($7,718,800)

Background, mandate and objective

8.1. In its resolution 1535 (2004), the Security Council endorsed the report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on its revitalization (S/2004/124) and established the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate as a special political mission for an initial period ending 31 December 2007, subject to a comprehensive review by the Council by December 2005. In December 2005, the Secretary-General asked the Committee to consider declaring the Executive Directorate fully operational. The Council, in its presidential statement of 21 December 2005 (S/PRST/2005/64), endorsed the report prepared by the Committee and forwarded to the Council (S/2005/800) on 16 December 2005 and agreed with its conclusions. The Council also decided to conduct another annual review of the Executive Directorate in December 2006 as a prelude to its formal decision about the future of the directorate in December 2007 pursuant to resolution 1535 (2004).

8.2. The Executive Directorate was fully staffed as at 5 September 2005. At that time, it implemented the general guidelines and procedures for its visits to Member States. The Committee authorized those visits to augment dialogue between Member States and the Committee and to enhance its ability to monitor implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The reports of the Executive Directorate on its visits complement its analyses of reports submitted by Member States and other available information. Since the Directorate was declared fully operational, it has been preparing new, highly detailed preliminary implementation assessments for each Member State to replace older technical needs assessments. The preliminary implementation assessments are based on reports submitted by Member States, Executive Directorate missions to Member States and additional information provided by international, regional and subregional organizations (IROs) to help the Committee review the capacity of Members States to implement the Security Council resolutions mandating the work of the Committee.

8.3. The Committee and its Executive Directorate examine such areas as laws and operational measures pertaining to finance, customs, immigration, border control, extradition, police and law enforcement, trafficking in arms, cargo controls, port facilities, airport security procedures and infrastructure, airline security measures and many other elements related to counter-terrorism efforts. The Committee and the Executive Directorate also make every effort to establish and enhance coordination and cooperation with IROs.

8.4. The primary objective of the Executive Directorate is to support the Counter-Terrorism Committee's ability to monitor implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and to review the status of implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) of 14 September 2005. Since the adoption of resolution 1535 (2004), the Committee

has been able to assume a more proactive role in conducting a dialogue with Member States. That dialogue is broad-based and includes a variety of exchanges, including letters and reports, Directorate missions to Member States with other United Nations bodies and international organizations, short operational visits to Member States, visits to the headquarters of regional and subregional organizations and interactive discussions with Member States.

8.5. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate plays an important role in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as contained in General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006. The Executive Directorate cooperates with departments, agencies and entities throughout the United Nations system, inter alia, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Office of Legal Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNDP through participation in meetings of the Secretary-General's Counter-Terrorism Task Force, combined visits with UNODC, ICAO, the World Customs Organization, IMO and OHCHR, as well as the incorporation of documents or statistical information into the Directorate's database and/or preliminary implementation assessments. It further interacts with all Member State host Governments and their missions. Another key part of its work is to cooperate with international organizations, regional groups and subregional organizations that are outside the United Nations system. It now maintains a comprehensive dialogue and exchange of information with scores of such organizations and is seeking to increase its cooperation with additional relevant entities.

8.6. Such cooperation enhances the effectiveness of the efforts made by the Executive Directorate to monitor implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), among others. A number of the organizations involved participate in the Directorate's missions to Member States, thereby achieving coordinated and comprehensive results. Some of the organizations, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Union and others also act as donors to assist with the technical needs of Member States and help them build capacity to implement appropriate Security Council counter-terrorism resolutions.

8.7. The objective, the expected accomplishments and the indicators of achievements of the Executive Directorate are presented below.

Objective: To assist the Counter-Terrorism Committee with monitoring the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and other relevant counter-terrorism resolutions.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Progress in implementation by Member States of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	(a) Broader implementation by Member States of the relevant Security Council resolutions *Performance measures*: 1 Increased number of Member States expanding their implementation of elements of the relevant resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) 2005: 69 Estimate 2006: 122 Target 2007: 180 2 Increased number of Member States' technical needs assessments/preliminary implementation assessments indicating interest in expanding their implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions with donor assistance 2005: 115 Estimated 2006: 150 Target 2007: 192 (including 72 new and 120 updated) 3 Increased number of distinct donor activities providing technical assistance relevant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) 2005: 78 Estimated 2006: 105 Target 2007: 175 4 Increased number of Member States adopting and implementing some or all of the best practices, codes and standards identified by the Executive Directorate Actual 2005: 88 Estimate 2006: 180 Target 2007: 192

Outputs

- Provision of 192 new or updated Member State preliminary implementation assessments, which have replaced technical needs assessment
- Organization of donor meetings and matching of donors with Member States requiring technical assistance
- Development of detailed plans of action for Member States that report either late or not at all in coordination with 1267 and 1540 Committee experts, resulting in better implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)
- Conduct of approximately 15 new visits by the Executive Directorate to Member States
- Reports on visits to Member States and follow-up reports
- Second report to the Security Council on the status of implementation of resolution 1624 (2005)
- Dissemination of best practices, codes and standards related to counter-terrorism resulting in further implementation by Member States of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Increased synergy, contact and coordination with Security Council Committees 1526 (originally 1267) and 1540 as mandated by the Security Council in its resolution 1566 (2004), recent Security Council presidential statements and other relevant Council documents	(b) Increased number of combined visits by working groups of experts of the Executive Directorate and the 1267 and 1540 Committees, shared database access, analyses, reports, documentation and information *Performance measures*: 1. Combined visits by experts of the Executive Directorate and the 1267 and 1540 Committees to Member States 2005: 0 Estimate 2006: 8 combined visits by the Executive Directorate and the 1267 Committee and 6 combined visits by the Executive Directorate and the 1540 Committee Target 2007: 15 combined visits by experts of the Executive Directorate and the 1267 and 1540 Committees 2. Shared database access and number of shared reports/documentation 2005: No database available, 63 reports Estimate 2006: Shared access, 130 preliminary implementation assessments and related documents Target 2007: Shared access, 192 preliminary implementation assessments and related documents

Outputs

- Visits to Member States for the identification of common capacity-building requirements or technical needs assessments (e.g. need to provide assistance to Member States on good practices, national measures, and security steps, etc.)
- Linking of preliminary implementation assessment data to Executive Directorate technical assistance matrix to establish the Directorate's database and expand the website of the Committee
- Provision of calibrated levels of access to the database for 1267 and 1540 Committee experts, Security Council members and all Member States, and establishment of interoperability between the database and the United Nations information technology network for archive/records management and security controls
- Visits by experts of the Executive Directorate and the 1267 and 1540 Committees to consenting Member States
- Thirty meetings of the Executive Directorate and the 1267 and 1540 Committees at the working level and four meetings of three staff coordinators
- New preliminary implementation assessments created or updated incorporating data from the 1267 and 1540 Committees' databases
- Quarterly report to the Security Council on implementation of synergies and complementarities among the three entities and plans for additional steps

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Enhanced cooperation and coordination with international, regional and subregional organizations (IROs) involved in the fight against global terrorism	(c) Increased the number of steps taken by IROs to enhance cooperation and coordination, creation of new groups by holding seminars and meetings to share information, identification of new best practices and other steps to fight terrorism and terrorist threats *Performance measures:* 1. Number of IRO meetings where the Executive Directorate is invited to participate in a leading role 2005: 20 Estimate 2006: 24 Target 2007: 35 2. Number of joint workshops with the Executive Directorate and regional IROs 2005: 0 Estimate 2006: 0 Target 2007: 3

	3. Number of special meetings of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with IROs facilitated by the Executive Directorate 2005: 1 Estimate 2006: 0 Target 2007: 1

Outputs

- Reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on the work programmes of the Executive Directorate and its areas of cooperation and coordination with IROs
- Contacts with IROs to promote better implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), especially with Interpol, the European Union and the Counter-Terrorism Action Group of the Group of Eight
- Combined visits with UNODC, ICAO, IMO, OHCHR and the World Customs Organization
- Organization of three workshops on the exchange of data and information on counter-terrorism with IROs to promote better implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2004) in developing areas with a particular focus on regions where Member States have submitted the required reports either late or not at all
- Organization of a fifth special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee in Africa with IROs using a new interactive format to discuss border control

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(d) Enhanced dialogue with Member States to explain the work of the Security Council and the Committee in monitoring the implementation of relevant Council resolutions	(d) Increase in the number of public information initiatives *Performance measures*: 1. Number of Committee/Executive Directorate press conferences, press statements and press releases 2005: 12 Estimate 2006: 21 Target 2007: 30 2. Number of Committee press kits distributed and production of Committee videos 2005: 0 Estimate 2006: 300 press kits Target 2007: 1,000 press kits and one video

3. Number of meetings with civil society non-governmental organizations where the Committee and the Executive Directorate have an active role

Actual 2005: 36

Estimate 2006: 100

Target 2007: 156

Outputs

- Maintenance of an up-to-date Counter-Terrorism Committee website in all six official languages of the United Nations
- Issuance of Committee or Executive Directorate press statements or papers on counter-terrorism
- Production and distribution of Committee press kits and development of a video to be posted on its website
- Organization of meetings with civil society non-governmental organizations, including academic institutions and think tanks, to promote the work of the Security Council and the Committee in the global fight against terrorism

External factors

8.8. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate is expected to achieve its objectives, provided that Member States implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and provided that its collection and analysis of information for the Counter-Terrorism Committee is not hindered by adverse security situations.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2006		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2007*		
	Appropriation	*Expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*
Category of expenditure	*1*	*2*	*3=(1-2)*	*4*	*5=(4-3)*	*6*
Civilian personnel costs	5 239.0	5 043.2	195.8	5 412.7	5 216.9	—
Operational costs	2 236.5	2 162.7	73.8	2 306.1	2 232.3	—
Total requirements	**7 475.5**	**7 205.9**	**269.6**	**7 718.8**	**7 449.2**	**—**

8.9. The estimated requirements of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for 2007 amount to $7,718,800 net ($8,632,800 gross) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 35 positions (1 ASG, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 9 P-5, 11 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 GS (Principal level) and 7 GS (Other level)) ($5,412,700), general temporary assistance requirements for temporary

support in connection with a strategic analysis of the structure and mandate of the Executive Directorate and its database ($303,400), travel costs associated with visits by the Directorate, meetings and the fifth special meeting in Africa ($798,900), requirements for facilities and infrastructure ($875,900), communications ($149,800), information technology ($65,300) and other supplies, services and equipment ($112,800).

8.10. Of that amount, $269,600 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2006. Thus, the overall requirements for the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for 2007, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $7,449,200 net ($8,363,200 gross).